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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
18 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

19 WAYMO LLC,

Case No. 3:17-cv-00939-WHA

20 Plaintiff,

**DEFENDANTS' UBER
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
OTTOMOTTO LLC, AND OTTO
TRUCKING LLC'S OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFF WAYMO LLC'S
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

21 v.

22 UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING LLC,
23

Defendants.

Date: May 3, 2017
Time: 7:30 a.m.
Crm: 8, 19th Floor
Judge: The Honorable William H. Alsup

24
25 Trial Date: October 2, 2017
26
27

REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SUBMITTED UNDER SEAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
FACTS	3
I. UBER IS THE LEADER IN THE RIDE-SHARING INDUSTRY	3
II. UBER INDEPENDENTLY DEVELOPED ITS OWN LIDAR TECHNOLOGY	3
III. UBER'S FUJI LIDAR IS SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM WAYMO'S GBR3 LIDAR	5
ARGUMENT	7
I. LEGAL STANDARD.....	7
II. WAYMO IS UNLIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS OF ITS TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION, PATENT INFRINGEMENT, AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES CLAIMS	7
A. Waymo Is Not Likely to Prevail on Its Trade Secrets Claims.....	7
1. Defendants Did Not Improperly Acquire Any Alleged Confidential Information.....	8
[REDACTED]	10
[REDACTED]	12
4. Alleged Use of Waymo PCB Transmit Board Design Files	13
[REDACTED]	14
[REDACTED]	14
B. Waymo Is Not Likely to Prevail On Its Patent Claims.....	16
1. Uber's Fuji Design Does Not Infringe the '922 Patent.....	16
2. Uber's Fuji Design Does Not Infringe the '464 Patent.....	17
III. WAYMO HAS FAILED TO SHOW IRREPARABLE INJURY.....	17
A. There is No Presumption of Irreparable Harm.....	18
B. Waymo Relies Solely on Speculative and Unsupported Harm.....	19
C. Waymo's Delay in Filing This Action Refutes the Alleged Irreparable Harm.....	21
IV. THE BALANCE OF HARDSHIPS STRONGLY DISFAVORS AN INJUNCTION.....	22
V. THE PUBLIC INTEREST DISFAVORS AN INJUNCTION	24
CONCLUSION	25

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>AccuImage Diagnostics Corp. v. Terarecon, Inc.</i> , 260 F. Supp. 2d 941 (N.D. Cal. 2003)	7
<i>Advanced Instructional Systems, Inc. v. Competentum USA, Ltd.</i> , No. 1:15CV858, 2015 WL 7575925 (M.D.N.C. Nov. 25, 2015)	19
<i>Advanced Rotorcraft Tech., Inc. v. L-3 Commc'nns Corp.</i> , No. C 06-06470 WHA, 2007 WL 437682 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2007)	24
<i>All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell</i> , 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2011).....	7
<i>Am. Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles</i> , 559 F.3d 1046 (9th Cir. 2009).....	7
<i>Bayer Corp. v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc.</i> , 72 F. Supp. 2d 1111 (N.D. Cal. 1999)	12, 22
<i>Blackmon v. Tobias</i> , No. C 11-2853 SBA, 2011 WL 2445963 (N.D. Cal. June 16, 2011)	21
<i>Bladeroom Grp. Ltd. v. Facebook, Inc.</i> , No. 5:15-cv-01370-EJD, 2015 WL 8028294 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2015)	11
<i>Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldridge</i> , 844 F.2d 668 (9th Cir. 1988).....	17
<i>Cent. Valley Gen. Hosp. v. Smith</i> , 162 Cal. App. 4th 501 (2008)	9
<i>Chrysler Motors Corp. v. Auto Body Panels of Ohio, Inc.</i> , 908 F.2d 951 (Fed. Cir. 1990).....	7
<i>Delphon Indus. LLC v. Int'l Test Sols., Inc.</i> No. 11-CV-1338-PSG, 2011 WL 4915792 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2011)	20
<i>Dep't of Parks & Recreation v. Bazaar Del Mundo Inc.</i> , 448 F.3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2006).....	17
<i>eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.</i> , 547 U.S. 388 (2006)	18, 19
<i>Edwards v. Arthur Andersen LLP</i> , 44 Cal. 4th 937 (2008)	25

1	<i>In re Excel Innovations, Inc.,</i> 502 F.3d 1086 (9th Cir. 2007).....	19
2		
3	<i>Flexible Lifeline Sys., Inc. v. Precision Lift, Inc.,</i> 654 F.3d 989 (9th Cir. 2011).....	18, 19
4		
5	<i>FLIR Sys., Inc. v. Parrish,</i> 174 Cal. App. 4th 1270 (2009)	9
6		
7	<i>Friends of the Wild Swan v. Weber,</i> 767 F.3d 936 (9th Cir. 2014).....	17
8		
9	<i>Garcia v. Google, Inc.,</i> 786 F.3d 733 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc).....	21
10		
11	<i>GSI Tech., Inc. v. United Memories, Inc.,</i> No. C 13-1081 PSG, 2013 WL 12172990 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2013)	18
12		
13	<i>Hanginout, Inc. v. Google, Inc.,</i> 54 F. Supp. 3d 1109 (S.D. Cal. 2014)	21
14		
15	<i>Herb Reed Enters., LLC v. Fla. Entm't Mgmt., Inc.,</i> 736 F.3d 1239 (9th Cir. 2013).....	18
16		
17	<i>Hiramanek v. Clark,</i> No. C-13-0228 EMC, 2013 WL 5082640 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2013)	21
18		
19	<i>Hologic, Inc. v. Senorx, Inc.,</i> No. C-08-00133 RMW, 2008 WL 1860035 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 2008)	21
20		
21	<i>Jack Guttman, Inc. v. Kopycake Enters., Inc.,</i> 302 F.3d 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2002).....	7
22		
23	<i>Kahala Franchising LLC v. Kim,</i> No. CV 13-02933-MWF, 2013 WL 12086126 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2013)	18
24		
25	<i>Kwan Software Eng'g, Inc. v. Foray Techs., LLC,</i> No. C 12-03762 SI, 2013 WL 244999 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2013), <i>aff'd</i> , 551 F. App'x 298 (9th Cir. 2013).....	21
26		
27	<i>Lamb-Weston, Inc. v. McCain Foods, Ltd.,</i> 941 F.2d 970 (9th Cir. 1991).....	19
28		
	<i>Larsen v. City of San Carlos,</i> No. 14-CV-04731-JD, 2014 WL 5473515 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 28, 2014).....	21
	<i>Lear, Inc. v. Adkins,</i> 395 U.S. 653 (1969).....	24

1	<i>Leatt Corp. v. Innovative Safety Tech., LLC,</i> No. 09-CV-1301-IEG (POR), 2010 WL 1526382 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2010)	22
2		
3	<i>Mazurek v. Armstrong,</i> 520 U.S. 968 (1997).....	7
4		
5	<i>McCormack v. Hiedeman,</i> 694 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2012).....	24
6		
7	<i>Mitigation Techs., Inc. v. Pennartz,</i> No. ED CV 14-01954-AB, 2015 WL 12656936 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2015)	22
8		
9	<i>Nationwide Life Ins. Co. v. Richards,</i> 541 F.3d 903 (9th Cir. 2008).....	2
10		
11	<i>Netlist Inc. v. Diablo Techs. Inc.,</i> No. 13-CV-05962-YGR, 2015 WL 153724 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2015)	19
12		
13	<i>Oakland Tribune, Inc. v. Chronicle Publ'g Co.,</i> 762 F.2d 1374 (9th Cir. 1985).....	21
14		
15	<i>On-Line Techs., Inc. v. Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer, GMBH,</i> 386 F.3d 1133 (Fed. Cir. 2004).....	11
16		
17	<i>Perfect 10, Inc. v. Google Inc.,</i> 2005 WL 4705034 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 2005).....	21
18		
19	<i>Pixon Imaging, Inc. v. Empower Techs. Corp.,</i> No. 11-CV-1093-JM (MDD), 2011 WL 3739529 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 24, 2011).....	19
20		
21	<i>Precision Automation, Inc. v. Tech. Servs., Inc.,</i> No. 07-CV-707-AS, 2007 WL 4480739 (D. Or. Dec. 14, 2007).....	18
22		
23	<i>Se. X-Ray, Inc. v. Spears,</i> 929 F. Supp. 2d 867 (W.D. Ark. 2013).....	18
24		
25	<i>Stanley v. Univ. of S. Cal.,</i> 13 F.3d 1313 (9th Cir. 1994).....	20
26		
27	<i>Sunbelt Rentals, Inc. v. Victor,</i> No. C 13-4240 SBA, 2014 WL 492364 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2014)	9, 25
28		
29	<i>Titan Tire Corp. v. Case New Holland, Inc.,</i> 566 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2009).....	16
30		
31	<i>Trebro Mfg., Inc. v. Firefly Equip., LLC,</i> 748 F.3d 1159 (Fed. Cir. 2014).....	7
32		
33	<i>V'Guara Inc. v. Dec,</i> 925 F. Supp. 2d 1120 (D. Nev. 2013)	18

1	<i>Whyte v. Schlage Lock Co.</i> , 101 Cal. App. 4th 1443 (2002)	25
2		
3	<i>Winston Research Corp. v. Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co.</i> , 350 F.2d 134 (9th Cir. 1965).....	12, 14
4		
5	<i>Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.</i> , 555 U.S. 7 (2008).....	7, 17
6		
7	<i>Yamashita v. Wilbur-Ellis Co.</i> , No. C 06-01690 WHA, 2006 WL 1320470 (N.D. Cal. May 15, 2006).....	24, 25
8		
9	<i>Zodiac Pool Sys., Inc. v. Aquastar Pool Prods., Inc.</i> , No. 13cv343-GPC (WMC), 2013 WL 690616 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2013).....	20
10		
11	Statutes	
12	18 U.S.C. § 1836.....	7
13		
14	18 U.S.C. § 1839(5)	8
15		
16	18 U.S.C. § 1839(6)	8, 11
17		
18	CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 16600-16601	25
19		
20	Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(a).....	8, 11
21		
22	Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(b)	8
23		
24		
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INTRODUCTION

Uber¹ has been a visionary in the transportation industry since 2009, effectively creating the concept of ride-sharing and pioneering other innovative solutions in transportation. Since late 2014, Uber has been one of the companies leading the charge in self-driving technology, investing hundreds of millions of dollars in unique technology and hiring the best and brightest in the field. Uber created a revolution in the ride-sharing space through hard work, creativity, and pride in its own innovation. It is this same philosophy and drive that Uber is now applying to its work on self-driving vehicles.

Waymo’s² preliminary injunction motion is a misfire. Both of its central premises—that former Waymo employees brought thousands of confidential Waymo documents to Uber to build a copycat LiDAR and that Uber’s LiDAR closely mimics Waymo’s single-lens design—are demonstrably false. A search of Uber’s computers has not yielded any of the 14,000 files Waymo alleges that Uber misappropriated. Uber made sure to have policies and practices in place to prevent misappropriation, and these measures have worked.

The self-proclaimed innovation of Waymo’s LiDAR is its *single-lens design*, touted by Waymo as a “game-changer.” Uber’s LiDAR design is fundamentally different; it is, instead, a *four-lens design*, with two lenses for transmitting laser light and two for receiving it. This fact alone demonstrates the misguided nature of Waymo’s request for “extraordinary and drastic relief.” Waymo took one Uber schematic (inadvertently sent to a Waymo employee) and made several assumptions based on that one document to conclude that Uber’s LiDAR used a single-lens design. Waymo could not be more wrong, and Uber’s design could not be more different. And no wonder—Uber’s LiDAR was developed by a different team, using a different beam pattern, and leveraging different know-how.

And this is not the only fundamental difference between the two designs. Uber's design uses two optical cavities, compared to just one cavity in Waymo's unit. Importantly, Uber began developing its LiDAR design *before* it hired Anthony Levandowski. Waymo cannot show that

¹ “Uber” refers to Uber Technologies, Inc., Ottomotto LLC, and Otto Trucking LLC.

² “Waymo” refers to Waymo LLC, Google Inc., and Alphabet Inc.

1 Uber misappropriated Waymo's trade secrets or infringed Waymo's patents. A cursory
 2 inspection of Uber's LiDAR and Waymo's allegations fall like a house of cards.

3 And there is more: Waymo has been sitting on the information that underpins its
 4 allegations of downloads of Waymo documents since October, but filed suit only in February and
 5 filed this motion only in March. Waymo's delay militates strongly against granting an injunction.
 6 Moreover, there is no commercial urgency—Uber's LiDAR is still in development, and [REDACTED]

7 [REDACTED]

8 To be sure, Uber finds itself in a complicated situation: it is unambiguously developing
 9 its own technology independent of Waymo, but its employee Mr. Levandowski is accused of
 10 downloading 14,000 files from Waymo before he joined Uber. Uber is blocked at this stage from
 11 providing an explanation against that accusation because Mr. Levandowski has asserted his Fifth
 12 Amendment constitutional rights. Faced with Mr. Levandowski's assertion of his constitutional
 13 privileges, the Court has stated that it is considering entering an injunction. Such an injunction is
 14 not necessary against Uber because there is no evidence that any downloaded files ever made it
 15 onto Uber's systems. Even if the Court disagrees as to the need for some injunction, given the
 16 current facts—and more to come after Uber conducts further searches, and Waymo deposes Uber
 17 employees who can attest to never seeing, much less using, Waymo files at Uber—the Court
 18 should not enjoin Uber's independent research on important new technology.

19 The Court also should not draw an adverse inference that Uber engaged in wrongdoing
 20 with respect to trade secrets by virtue of Mr. Levandowski's assertion of his rights. Whether to
 21 draw an adverse inference is a question that must be examined on a "case-by-case basis under the
 22 microscope of the circumstances of that particular civil litigation."³ It is not permissible to draw
 23 an adverse inference unless there is "independent evidence of the fact about which" an individual
 24 declines to testify.⁴ The record here shows that no independent evidence of the alleged use of
 25 trade secrets exists. On the contrary, the record shows that Uber never possessed—and never
 26 used—any information Mr. Levandowski allegedly took from Waymo.

27 ³ *Nationwide Life Ins. Co. v. Richards*, 541 F.3d 903, 912 (9th Cir. 2008).

28 ⁴ *Id.*

Finally, there is the other side of the equation—the harm to Uber and to the public—if Waymo’s motion is granted. To hinder Uber’s continued progress in its independent development of an in-house LiDAR that is fundamentally different than Waymo’s, when Uber has not used any of Waymo’s trade secrets, would impede Uber’s efforts to remain a viable business, stifle the talent and ingenuity that are the primary drivers of this emerging industry, and risk delaying the implementation of technology that could prevent car accidents. Ultimately, that would be harmful to the public. When all factors are considered, the scales of justice tilt heavily in favor of denying this motion.

FACTS

I. UBER IS THE LEADER IN THE RIDE-SHARING INDUSTRY

Uber is the pioneer and recognized leader in the urban transportation business. It has the world’s largest ride-sharing network, serving more than 55 million monthly active riders in 574 cities. (Chang Decl. ¶ 4.)⁵ Founded in 2009, Uber revolutionized transportation when it introduced its groundbreaking smartphone app. (*Id.*) What started as an app to request premium black cars in a few metropolitan areas is now changing the logistical fabric of cities around the world. (*Id.*) With the push of a button, riders can now reliably get an affordable ride across town.⁶ Uber has also made carpooling a reality, helping to reduce congestion and pollution. (*Id.*)

Seeking to further its mission to deliver safe, accessible, and reliable transportation to the world, Uber has built one of the strongest autonomous vehicle engineering groups in the industry, leveraging the experience that comes from running ridesharing services in hundreds of cities and the data and intelligence that comes from doing 1.2 billion miles on the road every month. (*Id.*)

II. UBER INDEPENDENTLY DEVELOPED ITS OWN LIDAR TECHNOLOGY

In February 2015, Uber began building its autonomous vehicle engineering group by partnering with Carnegie Mellon University and establishing its Advanced Technologies Center (“ATC”) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Uber hired Scott Boehmke to research and develop autonomous vehicle technology. (Boehmke Decl. ¶ 2.) Mr. Boehmke was never employed by

⁵(Chang Decl. Ex. 2, <https://www.uber.com/our-story/>.)

⁶(Chang Decl. Ex. 3 <https://newsroom.uber.com/rethinking-transportation>.)

1 Waymo. (*Id.*) Mr. Boehmke began meeting with LiDAR sensor manufacturers in early 2015.
 2 (*Id.* ¶ 4.) On April 17, 2015, Mr. Boehmke prepared his first analysis of the field of view and
 3 beam spacing requirements for autonomous vehicles. (*Id.*) He quickly recognized that the
 4 vertical field of view and resolution requirements for a LiDAR were heavily dependent on the
 5 speed of the vehicle. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) As a result, he concluded that it might be necessary to adjust the
 6 angular spacing in the vertical dimension based on the speed of the vehicle. (*Id.*)

7 In October 2015, Mr. Boehmke reviewed various LiDAR sensors, including [REDACTED],
 8 which could be customized to create a [REDACTED], in which the
 9 laser diodes that [REDACTED]. (*Id.* ¶ 8.) By
 10 November 2015, Mr. Boehmke had also decided to use separate lenses for the transmit and
 11 receive paths. (*Id.* ¶ 12.)

12 By late 2015, Uber had decided to develop a customized LiDAR in partnership with
 13 [REDACTED]—long before Uber’s acquisition of Mr. Levandowski’s company. (*Id.* ¶ 9.) Between
 14 November 2015 and March 2016, Mr. Boehmke worked on developing a custom beam pattern for
 15 a LiDAR suited for Uber’s automotive use. (*Id.*) In March 2016, Uber’s ATC entered into a
 16 contract with [REDACTED], which Uber
 17 would combine into a “dual stack” LiDAR to provide 64-channel resolution, based on Uber’s
 18 custom beam pattern. (*Id.*) [REDACTED], but during that time,
 19 Mr. Boehmke experimented with the positioning and orientation of lasers on as few boards as
 20 possible for an in-house LiDAR, to simplify alignment and calibration. (*Id.* ¶¶ 11, 13.)

21 In August 2016, Uber acquired Ottomotto, a company co-founded by Anthony
 22 Levandowski, which originally focused on self-driving trucks. Uber acquired Ottomotto for its
 23 expert personnel, not trade secrets; in fact, all Ottomotto employees signed offer letters and
 24 attestations swearing that they would not bring any other company’s trade secrets to Uber or use
 25 them in connection with their Uber work. To be clear, Uber never had possession of or used any
 26 of Waymo’s trade secrets or the 14,000 files that Waymo alleges Mr. Levandowski downloaded.

27 After Uber’s acquisition of Ottomotto, its existing ATC team merged with Ottomotto’s
 28 team to form the Advanced Technologies Group (“ATG”). A few months prior, Ottomotto had

1 acquired Tyto LiDAR, LLC (“Tyto”), a startup dedicated to developing remote sensing
 2 technologies for the geospatial industry. The Tyto team, which included James Haslim, who was
 3 never employed by Waymo, became part of Uber’s self-driving car team. (Haslim Decl. ¶¶ 2-3.)

4 The newly minted ATG team at Uber decided to revisit the dual 32-channel diode-based
 5 LiDAR concept that Mr. Boehmke had worked on in late 2015 and early 2016, for its in-house
 6 mid-range LiDAR solution. (Boehmke Decl. ¶ 16.) This project was code-named “Fuji,” after
 7 Mount Fuji. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 5.) On November 4, 2016, Mr. Boehmke provided Mr. Haslim and
 8 his team with a custom beam pattern for Fuji, based on Mr. Boehmke’s earlier work. (Boehmke
 9 Decl. ¶ 18; Haslim Decl. ¶ 18.)

10 During this development, Mr. Haslim and his team decided to use two cavities for Fuji, to
 11 allow two laser diodes—one from each cavity—to fire simultaneously. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 8.) The
 12 team first attempted to place all 32 laser diodes on a single transmit board. (*Id.* ¶ 11.) Through
 13 trial and error, they realized that [REDACTED] provided
 14 sufficient spacing between the laser diodes. (*Id.*) Having determined that [REDACTED]
 15 were needed, they decided to distribute [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED], to ensure an even thermal load.
 17 (*Id.*) The position and orientation of the diodes on the transmit boards in Fuji were based on the
 18 custom beam spacing and angles provided by Mr. Boehmke. (*Id.* ¶ 18.) The Fuji design was
 19 largely the result of the collaboration between Mr. Boehmke and Mr. Haslim and their teams—
 20 neither of whom ever worked for Waymo. (Boehmke Decl. ¶ 2; Haslim Decl. ¶ 3.)

21 Although Uber is developing its own LiDAR, [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED]. Every single self-driving car that Uber has put on the road to
 23 date uses commercially available LiDAR sensors from third parties. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 21.)

24 **III. UBER’S FUJI LIDAR IS SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM WAYMO’S
 25 GBR3 LIDAR**

26 The Fuji LiDAR system that Mr. Haslim and Mr. Boehmke developed is dramatically
 27 different from Waymo’s GBr3 LiDAR in numerous respects, beginning with the fact that GBr3 is
 28 a monostatic system (single transmit/receive lens) while Fuji is a dual bistatic system (two

1 LiDAR cavities, each with separate transmit and receive lenses, for a total of four lenses). The
 2 chart below highlights some of the major differences between the systems (details are provided in
 3 the expert declarations of Dr. McManamon and Dr. Lebby):

Comparison of Systems		
	GBr3 LiDAR	Fuji LiDAR
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19	<p>Single lens aperture: Single shared lens for transmitted and received light.</p> <p>Single cavity: Overlapping transmit and receive paths in single cavity.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Transmit PCB: Different diode positions, angular orientation, component layout.</p>	<p>Four lens apertures: Separate lenses for each of 2 transmit paths and 2 receive paths.</p> <p>Two cavities: Separate medium-range and long-range cavities, each with separate transmit and receive paths.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Transmit PCB: Different diode positions, angular orientation, component layout.</p>
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ARGUMENT

I. **LEGAL STANDARD**

A preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary and drastic remedy, one that should not be granted unless the movant, *by a clear showing*, carries the burden of persuasion.”⁷ To establish a right to a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff must demonstrate that: (1) it is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) it is likely to suffer irreparable harm absent preliminary relief; (3) the balance of equities tips in its favor; and (4) the injunction is in the public interest.⁸

“[A] plaintiff must prove each element of the preliminary injunction test to prevail at the district court.”⁹ “[T]he absence of an adequate showing on any one factor may suffice, on balance, to justify the denial of the injunction.”¹⁰ Likewise, the Ninth Circuit recognizes that Waymo must establish each of the four *Winter* factors to prevail on its motion for injunctive relief.¹¹ A preliminary injunction is improper if the movant fails to establish likelihood of success on the merits or likelihood of irreparable harm.¹² Here, Waymo fails on both counts.

II. WAYMO IS UNLIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS OF ITS TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION, PATENT INFRINGEMENT, AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES CLAIMS

A. Waymo Is Not Likely to Prevail on Its Trade Secrets Claims.

Waymo alleges that Defendants misappropriated its proprietary and confidential information in violation of the California Uniform Trade Secrets Act (“CUTSA”) and the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act (“DTSA”). In order to demonstrate a likelihood of success on its trade secret claim under CUTSA or DTSA, a plaintiff must show both: (1) the existence of a trade secret and (2) misappropriation of the trade secret.¹³ Waymo cannot.

To establish misappropriation, a plaintiff must establish “[d]isclosure or use of a trade

⁷ *Mazurek v. Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (emphasis in the original).

⁸ *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Am. Trucking Ass’ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1054 (9th Cir. 2009).

⁹ Trebbo Mfg., Inc. v. Firefly Equip., LLC, 748 F.3d 1159, 1166 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

¹⁰ *Chrysler Motors Corp. v. Auto Body Panels of Ohio, Inc.*, 908 F.2d 951, 953 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

¹¹ *All for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2011).

¹² *Axi. J. of the Wind Rockies v. Council*, 352 F.3d 127, 135 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

¹³ *AccuImage Diagnostics Corp. v. Terarecon, Inc.*, 260 F. Supp. 2d 941, 950 (N.D. Cal. 2003); see also 18 U.S.C. § 1836.

1 secret of another without express or implied consent" or "[a]cquisition of a trade secret of another
 2 by a person who knows or has reason to know that the trade secret was acquired by improper
 3 means."¹⁴ The standards are identical under the DTSA.¹⁵ Moreover, under both the CUTSA and
 4 DTSA, independent derivation is a complete defense to alleged trade-secret misappropriation.¹⁶

5 Waymo contends it obtained proof of the alleged misappropriation when it received a
 6 December 13, 2016 email with a drawing of an Uber printed circuit board. As demonstrated
 7 below, that email contains no such proof.¹⁷ Rather, it reflects Uber's independently developed
 8 design, and any similarities between the two systems are drawn from concepts that are publicly
 9 known or from techniques within the toolkit of one of skill in the art.

10 **1. Defendants Did Not Improperly Acquire Any Alleged Confidential
 11 Information.**

12 There is no evidence that Uber acquired—improperly or otherwise—the alleged trade
 13 secrets. First and foremost, *Uber and its employees have never used any alleged confidential*
 14 *Waymo files from Mr. Levandowski or anyone else* in the development of its LiDAR systems.
 15 Indeed, Waymo's witnesses testified that they were not aware of any evidence that Uber was
 16 using Waymo's trade secrets. (Chang Decl. Exs. 4, 5, 6, 7 (Willis Dep. 103:16–20; Brown Dep.
 17 42:6–15; Janosko Dep. 25:1–4; Droz Dep. 177:14–21, 179:8–14; Chu Dep. 52:6–13; Medford
 18 Dep. 57:3–6).)

19 Forensic analysis confirms that none of Waymo's documents crossed over to Uber.
 20 (Faulkner Decl. ¶ 7.) Uber conducted 86 custodial interviews of former Waymo employees,
 21 which established that none of these employees was aware of any Waymo confidential
 22 information on Uber's computer systems. Uber then conducted a search of all Uber-issued
 23 laptops belonging to former Waymo employees. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4–6.) In all, 106.5 terabytes of data were
 24

25 ¹⁴ Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(b).

26 ¹⁵ See 18 U.S.C. § 1839(5); 18 U.S.C. § 1839(6).

27 ¹⁶ Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(a) ("Reverse engineering or independent derivation alone shall not
 28 be considered improper means."); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 1839(6).

27 ¹⁷ This email cannot be the smoking gun Waymo claims it is, because the assumptions Waymo
 28 draws from it are false. For instance, Waymo repeatedly argues that the architecture of the board
 necessitates a single-lens design, which Uber does not use.

1 imaged. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) Uber searched data belonging to Messrs. Levandowski, Kshirsagar, and
 2 Raduta, as well as that of seven other former Waymo employees who worked on Chauffeur or
 3 LiDAR sensors, for the approximately 14,000 filenames and hash values identified by Waymo as
 4 corresponding to allegedly downloaded files, as well as the filenames included in Waymo's
 5 preliminary injunction papers. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) In addition, Uber used search terms derived from
 6 Waymo's preliminary injunction papers. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) These searches did not reveal any confidential
 7 Waymo material on Uber's systems. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) Moreover, Uber took strict precautions to ensure
 8 that no trade secrets belonging to a former employer would be brought to or used at Uber.
 9 (Morgan Decl. ¶¶ 5-6.) On these facts, Waymo is unable to meet its burden of showing that Uber
 10 improperly acquired Waymo's trade secrets.

11 Waymo tries to raise an inference of improper use by claiming that the employees
 12 downloaded files during the course of their employment at Waymo, but this is not an out-of-
 13 bounds practice for Waymo or Google employees. Indeed, the fact that Messrs. Levandowski,
 14 Kshirsagar, and Raduta had legitimate access to Waymo's confidential information before their
 15 separation is insufficient to establish that they improperly acquired that information.¹⁸

16 Mr. Kshirsagar, for example, explained that every single one of the files he accessed was
 17 done for legitimate purposes relating to his employment at Waymo.¹⁹ Specifically,
 18 Mr. Kshirsagar accessed two of the files at issue *on his Waymo-issued laptop* in order to prepare
 19 a transition memorandum for several of his successors. (Kshirsagar Decl. ¶¶ 10-11.) He prepared
 20 the memorandum at the direction of Tim Willis, ironically the very person who now accuses him
 21 of accessing the files improperly. (Kshirsagar Decl. ¶ 10.) The documents are referenced in the
 22 transition memorandum itself. (*Id.*) Mr. Kshirsagar accessed an additional file *on his Waymo-*
 23

24 ¹⁸ See *Cent. Valley Gen. Hosp. v. Smith*, 162 Cal. App. 4th 501, 528–29 (2008) (mere
 25 possession of a trade secret does not constitute misappropriation); see also *FLIR Sys., Inc. v.*
Parrish, 174 Cal. App. 4th 1270, 1279 (2009) (“Mere possession of trade secrets by a departing
 26 employee is not enough for an injunction.”).

27 ¹⁹ *Sunbelt Rentals, Inc. v. Victor*, No. C 13-4240 SBA, 2014 WL 492364, at *7 (N.D. Cal.
 28 Feb. 5, 2014) (holding that “simple fact that [former employee] emailed himself . . . proprietary
 information” for the purpose of “ensuring that [former employer] properly paid him for all
 commissions owed,” “without more, does not show misappropriation” and did not warrant
 preliminary injunction).

1 *issued laptop* for general educational purposes in the course of his work at Waymo. (*Id.* ¶ 13.)
 2 Mr. Kshirsagar then returned his Waymo laptop to the Waymo IT department when he left, and
 3 did not take it or the files with him. (Kshirsagar Decl. ¶¶ 11, 13 & Ex. 1.) Mr. Kshirsagar
 4 accessed two additional files on his Waymo-issued laptop that he then emailed to his personal
 5 mobile device to review them offline *while he was still at Waymo* for the purpose of fulfilling his
 6 duties to Waymo—a practice that Mr. Willis himself admits he engages in on occasion—and
 7 never once accessed those files after he left his employment at Waymo. (*See* Kshirsagar Decl.
 8 ¶¶ 12-13; Chang Decl. Ex. 4, Willis Dep. 46:10-17.)

9 Moreover, while Waymo makes much of the 14,000 files that Mr. Levandowski allegedly
 10 downloaded, Waymo admits that this represents the entire Waymo SVN repository,
 11 demonstrating that Mr. Levandowski did not “pick and choose” which files to download. Waymo
 12 further admits that *four-fifths* of this download were not trade secrets. (Janosko Decl. ¶ 23-24,
 13 ECF No. 24-15; Mot. 7-8.) Moreover, when an employee first accesses the SVN repository on a
 14 laptop, the entire repository is replicated locally by default. (*See* Janosko Dep. 15:4-9.) Thus,
 15 downloading a local copy of the SVN repository is not something that would be investigated by
 16 Google’s or Waymo’s security team, because it does not indicate nefarious activity. (*Id.* 23:10-
 17 16.)

18 Finally, Mr. Radu Raduta is only accused of downloading three documents. (Willis
 19 Decl. ¶ 10, ECF No. 24-16.) Like with Mr. Kshirsagar, what Waymo failed to tell the Court is
 20 that he downloaded those documents *onto his Waymo-issued laptop*, not some personal or other
 21 device. (*See* Chang Decl. Ex. 5, Brown Dep. 39:11-19; 41:15-42:5.) None of those files were
 22 located on Mr. Raduta’s Uber-issued devices. (Faulkner Decl. ¶ 7.) Moreover, the three files
 23 appear to be random lists of publicly known vendors. (Willis Decl. Exs. G-I, ECF Nos. 24-23,
 24 24-24, 24-25.) As this Court noted, there is no showing that these documents comprise trade
 25 secrets at all. (CMC Hr’g Tr. 7, Mar. 29, 2017, ECF No. 131.)

26



27

Not a trade secret. In its motion, Waymo alleges that the [REDACTED]

28

[REDACTED] is a trade secret that “has not been disclosed to the public” and that Uber’s design,

1 as reflected in the December 13, 2016 email, contains such spacing and orientation. (Mot. 11.)
 2 The concept of [REDACTED], however, is expressly recited
 3 in Velodyne's U.S. Patent No. 8,767,190 (the "190 patent"), titled "High Definition LiDAR
 4 System." The '190 patent discloses that the density of laser diodes within a curved pattern around
 5 a central axis (i.e., a "fan pattern") can be varied to achieve greater resolution at longer distances.
 6 ('190 patent at 5:56-57.) The patent states: "The density of emitter/detector pairs populated
 7 along the vertical FOV is **intentionally variable.**" ('190 patent at 6:45-46.) The patent further
 8 explains: "For some uses increased density is desirable to facilitate seeing objects at further
 9 distances and with more vertical resolution." (*Id.* at 6:54-56.) [REDACTED]
 10 [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED]. Because the concept of [REDACTED] is
 12 in the public domain, Waymo cannot claim it as a trade secret.²⁰

13 ***No misappropriation due to independent derivation.*** Waymo has failed to demonstrate
 14 that the [REDACTED] is a trade secret, but even if it was
 15 shown to be a trade secret, Uber independently developed the [REDACTED]
 16 [REDACTED] on its Fuji system, based on the custom beam pattern and angles
 17 that Scott Boehmke developed, using parameters and calculations that he began developing in
 18 December 2015—before Mr. Levandowski had even left Waymo and before Uber's acquisition of
 19 Otto.²¹ As Waymo's Mr. Droz testified during deposition, [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED] GBr3 LiDAR system. (Chang Decl. Ex. 7, Droz
 22 Dep. 107:3-108:10.) Moreover, the [REDACTED] on Uber's Fuji transmit boards
 23 are not the same as those in Waymo's GBr3 boards. If Uber had copied Waymo's design, the
 24

25 ²⁰ *Bladeroom Grp. Ltd. v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 5:15-cv-01370-EJD, 2015 WL 8028294, at *4
 26 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2015) ("[i]t is well established that the disclosure of a trade secret in a patent
 27 places the information comprising the secret into the public domain."); *On-Line Techs., Inc. v.
 Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer, GMBH*, 386 F.3d 1133, 1141 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("After a patent has
 28 issued, the information contained within it is ordinarily regarded as public and not subject to
 protection as a trade secret.")

²¹ Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.1(a); 18 U.S.C. § 1839(6) (independent derivation defense).

1 [REDACTED]—the result of painstaking, iterative testing and simulation—should
 2 be the same, but they are not. For these reasons, each of which independently negates Waymo’s
 3 trade secret claim, Waymo cannot show that it is likely to succeed on the merits of this claim.

4 [REDACTED]

5 ***Not a trade secret due to prior public knowledge and use.*** Waymo also alleges that [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED] is a trade secret. (Mot. 11, 15.) Waymo’s [REDACTED] arrangement is one of a limited
 8 number of workable configurations for the transmit block of any [REDACTED]-laser LiDAR system that a
 9 designer would evaluate in light of well-known design considerations, particularly the desire to
 10 reduce the size, cost, and complexity of the system. A “general approach” that is “dictated by
 11 well known principles of physics” is not protectable under accepted trade secret doctrine because
 12 such principles are not “secret”—they are instead “general engineering principles in the public
 13 domain and part of the intellectual equipment of technical employees.”²²

14 ***No misappropriation due to no use.*** Notwithstanding the obviousness of the
 15 configuration, and unlike Waymo’s GBr3 design, Uber’s Fuji system does not contain a [REDACTED]
 16 transmit stack. Rather, the Fuji system comprises two separate LiDAR cavities, the transmit
 17 portion of each cavity containing a [REDACTED] stack having a total of 32 diodes. The [REDACTED]
 18 stacks in the two cavities are not connected and are situated at different vertical angles from each
 19 other (corresponding to the different angles of the two cavities). Because there is no evidence of
 20 use of the [REDACTED] transmit stack in Fuji, a preliminary injunction is improper.²³

21 Additionally, the [REDACTED] is different in the Fuji
 22 system from that of GBr3. The [REDACTED] diodes in the [REDACTED] GBr3 system are distributed in
 23 the following pattern: [REDACTED]. Waymo claims that positioning the [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED] is a trade secret. As noted, the [REDACTED] of the Fuji system are
 25 independent transmit blocks and do not constitute a [REDACTED]. However, considered

27 ²² *Winston Research Corp. v. Minnesota Min. & Mfg. Co.*, 350 F.2d 134, 139 (9th Cir. 1965).

28 ²³ *Bayer Corp. v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc.*, 72 F. Supp. 2d 1111 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (denying preliminary injunction where plaintiff failed to demonstrate “specific evidence of actual use”).

1 together, the distribution of diodes across Fuji's transmit PCBs is: [REDACTED]. (Haslim
 2 Decl. ¶ 13.)

3 ***No misappropriation due to independent development.*** Not only does Fuji not use a
 4 [REDACTED], its [REDACTED] design in each of two cavities was independently
 5 developed. As described previously, Mr. Haslim's team decided to use [REDACTED] in
 6 each of Fuji's two cavities after realizing, through trial and error, that neither a [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED] provided enough space between the laser diodes. (Haslim Decl.
 8 ¶ 11.) They distributed the [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED], as it was the most symmetric way of
 10 distributing [REDACTED]. (*Id.*) Because Uber's Fuji design is fundamentally
 11 different from Waymo's design and because Uber independently developed its two-cavity,
 12 [REDACTED] design, Waymo cannot prevail on its trade secret claim.

13 **4. Alleged Use of Waymo PCB Transmit Board Design Files**

14 ***No misappropriation due to independent development and no use.*** Waymo alleges that
 15 the design of Uber's Fuji transmit PCB was adapted from design files for Waymo's GBr3
 16 transmit PCB. This allegation is based on a comparison of Waymo's GBr3 transmit PCB to a
 17 machine drawing of what is purportedly an Otto PCB that Waymo inadvertently received by
 18 email from the vendor [REDACTED]. A comparison of the PCBs and a review of the Fuji
 19 development history make clear that the Fuji PCB was not adapted from the Waymo design.
 20 (Lebby Decl. ¶ 61.)

21 First, as explained above, Fuji's transmit PCBs and its [REDACTED] for the
 22 transmit block were independently developed by Uber engineers who had no connection with the
 23 allegedly misappropriated Waymo confidential documents.

24 Second, an inspection of the two PCBs side-by-side reveals numerous design differences,
 25 including: (1) different shape and curvature along the curved edge of the PCBs; (2) different
 26 [REDACTED] of the laser diodes; (3) different arrangement of the components behind the
 27 diodes; (4) different components and layouts on the side of the PCBs nearest the flat edge; and
 28 (5) different arrangement of holes in the PCBs. (Lebby Decl. ¶ 61.)

1 Third, because the Fuji system has a [REDACTED]
 2 GBr3, the precise positioning and angles of the diodes on the transmit PCBs are different. (*Id.*
 3 ¶ 62.) Fuji's [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED] (*Id.*) By contrast, the
 5 GBr3 design has a [REDACTED]. (*Id.*) These differences in vertical
 6 FOV dictated a different design for the Fuji transmit PCBs.
 7 [REDACTED]

8 ***Not a trade secret due to prior public knowledge and use.*** Waymo alleges that the
 9 concept of [REDACTED] is a trade secret.
 10 (Mot. 11, 14.) The [REDACTED] is
 11 a known design choice in the fabrication of laser diode systems and has been disclosed in the
 12 public technical literature. For example, a textbook on the subject of semiconductor lasers
 13 illustrates [REDACTED] and notes the technical concerns associated
 14 with each: “Overhang and underhang characterize the alignment between the diode laser die . . .
 15 and the mounting substrate. The consequence of overhang and underhang is ineffective heat
 16 conduction and blockage of light transmission, respectively.”²⁴ In addition, a 2007 dissertation
 17 on laser diode systems describes a system in which laser diodes are deliberately [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED], in order to avoid obstruction of the laser light—the
 19 very goal that Waymo aims to achieve with its alleged trade secret.²⁵ Thus, Waymo cannot claim
 20 the [REDACTED] as a trade secret.²⁶

21 [REDACTED]
 22 ***No misappropriation due to no use.*** Waymo claims as a trade secret the concept of [REDACTED]
 23 [REDACTED]
 24 [REDACTED] (Mot. 11, 15-16.) Uber’s Fuji transmit board, however, does not use [REDACTED]

25 ²⁴ (LebbyDecl. Ex. 4, Xingsheng Liu et al., *Packaging of High Power Semiconductor Lasers* 224 (2015).)

26 ²⁵ (Lebby Decl. Ex. 5, Christian Scholz, *Thermal & Mech. Optimisation of Diode Laser Bar Packaging* 28 (2007) (emphasis added).)

27 ²⁶ *Winston Research Corp.*, 350 F.2d at 139 (“general engineering principles in the public domain and part of the intellectual equipment of technical employees” are not trade secrets).

1 [REDACTED] Rather, it uses fiducial reference marks that are printed
 2 on the circuit board—a common technique in the fabrication of printed circuit boards and
 3 mounting of optical components on a circuit board. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 14.) Waymo’s witness
 4 Mr. Droz emphasized that the valuable innovation in Waymo’s use of [REDACTED]
 5 [REDACTED] (Droz Dep. 129:8-131:1)—something that Uber does not use the guide
 6 holes for.

7 ***Not a trade secret due to public disclosure.*** Moreover, the use of [REDACTED] for these
 8 purposes is not a protectable trade secret. The concept of [REDACTED]
 9 [REDACTED] is as simple and as general as a Tinker Toy,
 10 and such general concepts dictated by basic scientific principles cannot be trade secrets. In fact,
 11 the concept of using [REDACTED] in the LiDAR context has been known to
 12 the public since the 1970s, as conceded by Waymo’s witness Mr. Droz. (Chang Decl. Ex.7, Droz
 13 Dep. 128:16-128:24.) For example, a patent filed in 1976 describes a “means suitable for
 14 aligning and mounting a printed circuit board (PCB)” that involves mounting a “PCB [that] is
 15 provided with holes spaced apart to receive the supporting member pins” on top of a supporting
 16 member in which the “pins are spaced apart along a datum line or center line to which the PCB is
 17 to be aligned.”²⁷ Similarly, a German patent application filed in 1980 described how “[p]rinted
 18 circuit boards that are stacked and compacted into multi-layer circuit boards require to be
 19 accurately aligned,” and the use of “bored holes” that “all the holes will have an exact relative
 20 position to one another.”²⁸

21 Similarly, [REDACTED] is a well-known concept in the
 22 field. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,432,037, with a priority date of December 2, 1980, entitled
 23 “Multi-layer printed circuit board and method for determining the actual position of internally
 24 located terminal areas,” describes a “fitting or alignment system” that consists of “location holes
 25 which fix a reference point and a reference line from which the position determination of the

27 (Lebby Decl. Ex. 6, U.S. Patent No. 4,244,109 at 1:8-9, 1:65-68.)

28 (Lebby Decl. Ex. 7, German Pat. App. No. DE 3031103, Abstract.)

1 conductive patterns on the individual sheets [of printed circuit board layer] takes place.”²⁹ In this
 2 known solution, the “conductive patterns of the individual inner layers” are “disposed on a
 3 nominally known position relative to the location system.” (See ’037 patent, Fig. 1, location
 4 holes 7 and 8.) Because the [REDACTED]
 5 [REDACTED] was well-known to the public long before Waymo’s LiDAR systems were developed,
 6 Waymo cannot claim [REDACTED] as a trade secret.

7 **B. Waymo Is Not Likely to Prevail On Its Patent Claims.**

8 To establish a likelihood of success on the merits of its patent infringement claims,
 9 Waymo bears the burden of showing that it will likely prove at trial that the accused devices
 10 infringe upon the patents.³⁰ Here, because Uber has shown that it does not infringe the ’922 and
 11 ’464 patents, a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

12 **1. Uber’s Fuji Design Does Not Infringe the ’922 Patent.**

13 Claim 1³¹ of the ’922 patent requires “an optical configuration that uses a ***common lens*** to
 14 both transmit and receive light beams, rather than using separate lenses for transmission and
 15 receipt.” (Mot. 16; Kintz Decl. ¶ 65, ECF No. 24-26.) Waymo characterizes the ’922 patent as
 16 disclosing a “fundamental single-lens architecture.” (Mot. 5.)

17 Based on the layout of the laser diodes on Fuji’s PCB, Waymo assumes that Fuji must be
 18 using a common-lens system. (Kintz Decl. ¶¶ 65-74.) Waymo is wrong. In contrast to the ’922
 19 patent and Waymo’s GBr design, Uber’s Fuji design does not use a single, common lens for both
 20 the transmit beam and receive beam. (Haslim Decl. ¶¶ 7, 9.) Rather, Fuji uses one lens for the
 21 outbound transmit beam and a separate lens for the inbound receive beam. (McManamon Decl.
 22 ¶¶ 78-81, 86.) Because Fuji uses two separate lenses for the transmit and receive beam, it does
 23 not infringe claim 1 of the ’922 patent.

24 Fuji also does not infringe claim 1 because it is missing other limitations required by the
 25 claim. For example, claim 1 requires “an interior space that includes . . . a transmit path, and a

26 ²⁹ ’037 patent at 1:52-60.

27 ³⁰ *Titan Tire Corp. v. Case New Holland, Inc.*, 566 F.3d 1372, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2009).

28 ³¹ Claim 13 of the ’922 patent depends from claim 1, and Uber’s Fuji design does not infringe
 claim 13 for the same reasons it does not infringe claim 1.

1 receive path.” Fuji does not have one interior space that contains both the transmit and receive
 2 path. Rather, each cavity of Fuji has two compartments—one interior space for the transmit path
 3 and a separate interior space for the receive path. (*Id.* ¶¶ 78-83; Haslim Decl. ¶ 9.) Further, Fuji
 4 does not use a “reflective surface” for the receive path – the light received from the lens is
 5 focused directly onto the receive board.

6 **2. Uber’s Fuji Design Does Not Infringe the ’464 Patent.**

7 The ’464 patent is a continuation of the ’922 patent and shares a common specification
 8 and figures. Like the ’922 patent, claim 1³² of the ’464 patent requires “a common lens for both
 9 transmit and receive beams” and “an interior space that includes . . . a transmit path, and a receive
 10 path.” For the same reasons as stated above, Fuji does not satisfy these limitations and thus does
 11 not infringe claim 1 of the ’464 patent. (McManamon Decl. ¶¶ 95-96, 99-100.)

12 In addition, claim 1 of the ’464 patent also requires that “the transmit path at least partially
 13 overlaps the receive path in the interior space between the transmit block and the receive block.”
 14 The Fuji design, however, contains a separate compartment for the transmit path and the receive
 15 path. Thus, the transmit and receive paths never overlap or intersect. (*Id.* ¶ 97; Haslim Decl.
 16 ¶ 9.)

17 **III. WAYMO HAS FAILED TO SHOW IRREPARABLE INJURY.**

18 Waymo is not entitled to the extraordinary remedy it seeks because it has not and cannot
 19 demonstrate that without a preliminary injunction it will suffer irreparable harm in the five months
 20 between the Court’s hearing on its motion and the scheduled trial. Waymo delayed filing suit for
 21 roughly that same amount of time, and thus any alleged harm is not immediate.

22 The Supreme Court has held “that plaintiffs seeking preliminary relief [must] demonstrate
 23 that irreparable injury is *likely* in the absence of an injunction.”³³ To show this, Waymo must
 24 establish that the threatened injury is immediate, significant, and concrete or non-speculative.³⁴

25
 26 ³² Claim 14 of the ’464 patent depends from claim 1, and Uber’s Fuji design does not infringe
 27 claim 14 for the same reasons it does not infringe claim 1.
 28 ³³ *Winter v. Nat. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008) (emphasis in original).
 ³⁴ See *Friends of the Wild Swan v. Weber*, 767 F.3d 936, 946 (9th Cir. 2014) (immediate);
 Caribbean Marine Servs. Co. v. Baldrige, 844 F.2d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 1988) (non-speculative);

1 Waymo has not satisfied this heavy burden. Rather, Waymo relies on: (1) a presumption
 2 of irreparable harm that both the Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit have rejected;
 3 (2) speculative harm about market impact in a currently nonexistent market, in which [REDACTED]
 4 [REDACTED] (3) an
 5 ambiguous statement in a Nevada DMV filing; and (4) conjectural concerns about public
 6 disclosure. Waymo's arguments do not meet its burden of demonstrating that the allegedly
 7 threatened injury is likely, immediate, significant, and non-speculative. And Waymo's claim of
 8 irreparable harm is fatally undermined by its lengthy delay in filing for relief almost one year
 9 after it became suspicious of the alleged conduct by Defendants.

10 **A. There is No Presumption of Irreparable Harm.**

11 Waymo broadly proclaims that “continued use of another party’s trade secrets generally
 12 creates irreparable harm” and that a “similar analysis applies to Defendants’ patent infringement.”
 13 (Mot. 20–22.) But the Supreme Court flatly rejected such a presumption in *eBay Inc. v.
 14 MercExchange, L.L.C.*,³⁵ where the Court held that it was error to assume that a permanent
 15 injunction should issue if patent infringement and validity were shown; instead, the plaintiff must
 16 satisfy the four-factor test. This holding has been extended to preliminary injunctions.³⁶

17 Following *eBay*, the Ninth Circuit held that any “presumption of irreparable harm” in
 18 copyright cases is likewise “dead,”³⁷ and that the presumption is also “foreclose[d]” in trademark
 19 cases.³⁸ Consistent with this precedent, federal courts within and outside the Ninth Circuit have
 20 easily rejected the presumption in trade secret cases as well.³⁹ The cases Waymo cites to the

21

 22 *Dep’t of Parks & Recreation v. Bazaar Del Mundo Inc.*, 448 F.3d 1118, 1123–24 (9th Cir. 2006)
 23 (significant).

24 ³⁵ 547 U.S. 388, 391–94 (2006).

25 ³⁶ *Flexible Lifeline Sys., Inc. v. Precision Lift, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 989, 996 (9th Cir. 2011).

26 ³⁷ *Id.* at 995.

27 ³⁸ *Herb Reed Enters., LLC v. Fla. Entm’t Mgmt., Inc.*, 736 F.3d 1239, 1249 (9th Cir. 2013).

28 ³⁹ *GSI Tech., Inc. v. United Memories, Inc.*, No. C 13-1081 PSG, 2013 WL 12172990, at *11
 29 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2013) (“misappropriation of proprietary information alone does not create a
 30 presumption of irreparable harm”); *V’Guara Inc. v. Dec.*, 925 F. Supp. 2d 1120, 1126 (D. Nev.
 31 2013) (“In light of [*Flexible Lifeline*], the Court declines to rely on such a presumption” in a
 32 trade-secret case.); *Precision Automation, Inc. v. Tech. Servs., Inc.*, No. 07-CV-707-AS, 2007 WL
 33 4480739, at *7 (D. Or. Dec. 14, 2007) (refusing to apply presumption in case involving both trade
 34 secrets and patents); *Kahala Franchising LLC v. Kim*, No. CV 13-02933-MWF (FFMx),
 35 2013 WL 12086126, at *2 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2013) (same); *Se. X-Ray, Inc. v. Spears*, 929 F.

1 contrary are inapposite (Mot. 20), because they either predate the Supreme Court’s decision in
 2 *eBay* or predate *Flexible Lifeline* or rely on precedent that does.⁴⁰

3 **B. Waymo Relies Solely on Speculative and Unsupported Harm.**

4 Waymo contends it will suffer irreparable harm if Uber is allowed to use Waymo’s
 5 intellectual property to gain a “critical edge” in the race “to become the first to offer a full suite of
 6 commercial self-driving services.” (Mot. 20–21.) But there is no evidence that Uber has
 7 commercialized this technology, or even that [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED]. Waymo merely speculates that this *may* happen. Such
 9 speculative injury is precisely the type of irreparable harm that this Circuit has flatly rejected as a
 10 basis for granting provisional relief.⁴¹

11 **Harm not imminent.** Contrary to Waymo’s assertions that Uber’s “deploy[ment]” of its
 12 LiDAR technology in a “product launch” is “imminent” (Mot. 12), [REDACTED]
 13 [REDACTED]. (Haslim
 14 Decl. ¶ 22.) To date, Uber has never installed a LiDAR of its own design on a vehicle; instead, it
 15 uses commercially available technology from third parties, such as Velodyne, in all of its cars that
 16 are currently on the road. (*Id.* ¶ 21.) There simply is no risk that [REDACTED]
 17 [REDACTED].

18 To support its claim of immediate harm, Waymo relies only on a September 2016 Nevada
 19 DMV filing,⁴² in which Otto stated that it had “developed in-house and/or currently deployed” a
 20 custom LiDAR system. Otto trucks deployed in Nevada, however, did not have any LiDAR on
 21 them at all, much less LiDAR developed in-house, as shown by pictures taken of an Otto truck

22 Supp. 2d 867, 872 (W.D. Ark. 2013) (applying four-factor analysis to trade-secret claims,
 23 “making no presumptions as to irreparable harm.”).

24 ⁴⁰ *Pixon Imaging, Inc. v. Empower Techs. Corp.*, No. 11-CV-1093-JM (MDD), 2011 WL
 25 3739529, at *6 n.7 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 24, 2011), relies on precedent that predates *eBay* and
 26 was issued only two days after *Flexible Lifeline*. The other, *Advanced Instructional Systems, Inc.*
v. Competentum USA, Ltd., No. 1:15CV858, 2015 WL 7575925, at *4 (M.D.N.C. Nov. 25, 2015),
 fails to cite *eBay* altogether, instead relying on two district court cases from the 1990s.

26 ⁴¹ *In re Excel Innovations, Inc.*, 502 F.3d 1086, 1098 (9th Cir. 2007).

27 ⁴² The language was imprecise and ambiguous given the term “and/or.” Uber subsequently
 28 clarified this regulatory filing, explaining that “Otto has been developing its own LiDAR systems,
 but **has not yet** deployed an ‘[i]n-house custom built 64-laser’ in its autonomous vehicles.”
 (Chang Decl. Ex. 8.) (emphasis added).

1 during its test runs. The cases in Waymo’s motion can be distinguished on this basis—they
2 involved well-established markets.⁴³ (Mot. 21.) Accordingly, Waymo cannot establish
3 irreparable harm based on an unfounded concern over imminent commercialization.⁴⁴

4 **No threat of disclosure of Waymo’s trade secrets.** Waymo also argues that it will suffer
5 irreparable harm because the absence of an injunction will “result in further **disclosure**” of its
6 trade secrets. (Mot. 21.) (emphasis in original) This also is unsupported speculation. First,
7 without any citation to evidence, Waymo claims that “Defendants have already begun making
8 regulatory filings that reference Waymo’s trade secrets.” (Mot. 21.) That is false. To the extent
9 Waymo is relying on the September 2016 Nevada DMV filing, that filing does not disclose any
10 trade secrets, as it is publicly known that custom built 64-diode lasers are being employed in the
11 development of self-driving vehicles. (*E.g.*, Droz Dep. 19:3-11 (testifying that Velodyne
12 specification sheet disclosed a 64-diode laser).) Waymo’s claim that unspecified **future** regulatory
13 filings will contain Waymo’s trade secrets is the hallmark of speculation without evidence.
14 Second, Waymo asserts that Defendants’ so-called “disrespectful” behavior leaves “little doubt
15 that Defendants would not hesitate to throw Waymo’s trade secrets open to the general public”
16 should it suit them. (Mot. 21.) This is attorney argument and nothing more.⁴⁵

17 ***Money damages are adequate.*** Finally, Waymo does not argue that money damages are
18 inadequate to compensate it for any injury.⁴⁶ Indeed, “[e]conomic damages are not traditionally
19 considered irreparable because the injury can later be remedied by a damage award.”⁴⁷ Waymo
20 makes no attempt to explain why money damages would be inadequate to remedy any
21 competitive injury. And courts have held that a decrease in market share and profits, such as that

⁴³ *Lamb-Weston, Inc. v. McCain Foods, Ltd.*, 941 F.2d 970 (9th Cir. 1991), involved the French-fries market and *Netlist Inc. v. Diablo Techs. Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05962-YGR, 2015 WL 153724 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2015), involved computer-server memory market.

⁴⁴ *Zodiac Pool Sys., Inc. v. Aquastar Pool Prods., Inc.*, No. 13cv343-GPC (WMC), 2013 WL 690616, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 22, 2013) (holding no irreparable harm where product will not be sold imminently).

²⁶ ⁴⁵ Tellingly, Waymo never even attempts to argue that it could win a preliminary injunction based on threatened, rather than actual, misappropriation.

⁴⁶ *Stanley v. Univ. of S. Cal.*, 13 F.3d 1313, 1320 (9th Cir. 1994) (holding that where monetary damages can compensate plaintiff, preliminary injunction is not justified).

⁴⁷ *Delphon Indus. LLC v. Int'l Test Sols., Inc.* No. 11-CV-1338-PSG, 2011 WL 4915792, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 17, 2011).

1 which Waymo fears, can be compensated monetarily.⁴⁸

2 **C. Waymo's Delay in Filing This Action Refutes the Alleged Irreparable Harm.**

3 Waymo's claim of irreparable harm is fatally undermined by its delay in filing for relief.
 4 A "long delay before seeking a preliminary injunction implies a lack of urgency and irreparable
 5 harm."⁴⁹ An unreasonable delay can be a matter of months.⁵⁰ Indeed, in multiple cases, Google
 6 itself has argued that even a four or five-month delay undermines a claim of irreparable harm.⁵¹

7 In this inquiry, the proper focus is on the point in time when plaintiff was "aware, or
 8 should have been aware" of the alleged wrongdoing.⁵² When a plaintiff suspects wrongdoing, the
 9 clock has already started ticking.⁵³ Here, that clock began to tick *a year ago*, if not earlier.
 10 Waymo's "Incident Response Team" began working to analyze Mr. Levandowski's Waymo-
 11 issued laptops in March 2016. (Chang Decl. Ex. 5, Brown Dep. 11:2–4, 11:20–12:8.) Waymo
 12 generated Google Drive activity logs in July and August 2016 for Mr. Levandowski, which
 13 allegedly showed that Mr. Levandowski exported files to a personal device that was not issued by
 14 Waymo. (Chang Decl. Ex. 5, Brown Dep. 47:23–49:4; Brown Decl. ¶ 22, ECF No. 24-2.) By
 15 August 2016, the departure of certain engineers had raised additional "suspicion[]," (Mot. 9), and
 16 Uber's acquisition of Mr. Levandowski's startup allegedly caused "grave concern." (Compl.
 17 ¶ 57, ECF No. 1.) By no later than October 2016—*five months before Waymo filed its motion*—
 18 Waymo claims it had identified network traffic indicating that Mr. Levandowski had downloaded
 19 thousands of files prior to his departure from Waymo, something Waymo found "suspicious."
 20 (Chang Decl. Ex. 5, Brown Dep. 31:21–32:21.) The same month, Waymo filed claims against

21 ⁴⁸ *Hologic, Inc. v. Senorx, Inc.*, No. C-08-00133 RMW, 2008 WL 1860035, at *16–17 (N.D.
 22 Cal. Apr. 25, 2008).

23 ⁴⁹ *Oakland Tribune, Inc. v. Chronicle Publ'g Co.*, 762 F.2d 1374, 1377 (9th Cir. 1985).

24 ⁵⁰ *Larsen v. City of San Carlos*, No. 14-CV-04731-JD, 2014 WL 5473515, at *3 (N.D. Cal.
 Oct. 28, 2014) (three months); *Hiramanek v. Clark*, No. C-13-0228 EMC, 2013 WL 5082640, at
 *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2013) (one month).

25 ⁵¹ *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Google Inc.*, Google's Opposition to Perfect 10's Motion for Preliminary
 26 Injunction, 2005 WL 4705034, at *23 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 2005); *see also Garcia v. Google, Inc.*,
 27 786 F.3d 733, 746 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc); *Hanginout, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, 54 F. Supp. 3d
 1109, 1132–33 (S.D. Cal. 2014).

28 ⁵² *Kwan Software Eng'g, Inc. v. Foray Techs., LLC*, No. C 12-03762 SI, 2013 WL 244999,
 at *8 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2013), *aff'd*, 551 F. App'x 298 (9th Cir. 2013).

⁵³ *See Blackmon v. Tobias*, No. C 11-2853 SBA, 2011 WL 2445963, at *4 (N.D. Cal.
 June 16, 2011).

1 Mr. Levandowski in arbitration. (Gonzalez Decl. ISO Mot. to Compel Arbitration, Ex. 1, ECF
 2 No. 114-7.) Thus, the existence of the downloading Waymo alleges cannot be the basis for
 3 seeking emergency relief. Waymo waited five months after learning of that downloading before
 4 seeking relief.

5 Waymo attempts to gloss over its delay by emphasizing a December 2016 email that
 6 allegedly contained “proof” of misappropriation and infringement in the form of images of a
 7 single Uber LiDAR circuit board. (Mot. 10.) But this email does not materially change what
 8 Waymo already concluded: Mr. Levandowski had allegedly exported files to a personal device
 9 that was not issued by Waymo, and he went to work for a competitor. Moreover, the December
 10 2016 email does not show that any alleged harm to Waymo is in any way “immediate.” It merely
 11 shows that Uber is working on a LiDAR system that Waymo (incorrectly) believes is similar to
 12 its LiDAR. That fact is vigorously disputed, but there is no dispute that Waymo has presented
 13 zero evidence that Uber is about to deploy an in-house-developed LiDAR system in the
 14 immediate future.⁵⁴

15 **IV. THE BALANCE OF HARDSHIPS STRONGLY DISFAVORS AN INJUNCTION.**

16 Even when a party, unlike Waymo here, has demonstrated likelihood of success of the
 17 merits, this Court has held that the “party must also show that the balance of hardships tip sharply
 18 in its favor in order to prevail on its motion for a preliminary injunction.”⁵⁵ Where, as here,
 19 Waymo has neither shown likelihood of success on the merits nor irreparable harm, the burden is
 20 even greater. Waymo has not met this burden.

21 Just as there is no presumption of irreparable harm, there is also no presumption of
 22 hardship simply because this is a case concerning intellectual property.⁵⁶ As discussed above,
 23 there is no cognizable irreparable harm that Waymo would experience between now and the date

24 ⁵⁴ Waymo also points again to the September 2016 Nevada DMV filing. (Compl. ¶ 61.) The
 25 assertion that this generic and equivocal regulatory filing somehow constituted the “final piece of
 26 the puzzle” is simply implausible.

26 ⁵⁵ *Bayer Corp. v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc.*, 72 F. Supp. 2d 1111, 1120 (N.D. Cal. 1999)
 27 (Alsup, J.).

27 ⁵⁶ *Mitigation Techs., Inc. v. Pennartz*, No. ED CV 14-01954-AB (SPx), 2015 WL 12656936,
 28 at *8 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2015); *Leatt Corp. v. Innovative Safety Tech., LLC*, No. 09-CV-1301-
 IEG (POR), 2010 WL 1526382, at *11 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2010).

1 of trial that an injunction would forestall. Contrary to Waymo’s contention, it would not be
 2 “forced ‘to compete against its own patented invention,’” (Mot. 24), because [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED]
 4 (Haslim Decl. ¶ 22.).

5 On the other hand, the burden in the intervening months on Uber would be substantial.
 6 First, Waymo overreaches in the scope of its requested injunction. As this Court noted twice in
 7 recent hearings, in the more than one hundred alleged “trade secrets” that Waymo seeks to enjoin
 8 Defendants from using (along with “any colorable variation”), Waymo overreaches and attempts
 9 to claim trade secret protection over clearly unprotectable material, such as commonplace
 10 knowledge about vendors and suppliers, techniques that are dictated by physics, and information
 11 disclosed in the prior art. By effectively prohibiting Defendants from using such technology and
 12 techniques, the injunction would unfairly undermine and burden Defendants’ independent
 13 LiDAR development, which was built without any of Waymo’s trade secrets, and on which Uber
 14 has spent thousands of man-hours. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 20.) It would also limit the work of about 25
 15 employees. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 5.) Waymo admits that this outcome would be improper: “Waymo
 16 is not seeking to enjoin Defendants from pursuing self-driving car projects *in toto.*” (Mot. 23.)

17 For example, one of the “trade secrets” that Waymo seeks to enjoin Uber from using is the
 18 “identity” of “Waymo’s LiDAR component or subsystem vendors, suppliers, and consultants.”
 19 (Jaffe Decl. Ex. 1, ¶ 93, ECF No. 25-7.) This Court has already noted that Waymo’s argument
 20 that its supplier list is a trade secret is “bogus.” (CMC Hr’g Tr. 7, Mar. 29, 2017, ECF No. 131
 21 (“[S]ome of the things in your motion are bogus. You’ve got things in there like lists of suppliers
 22 as trade secrets. Come on. It undermines the whole thing.”). In other words, the injunction that
 23 Waymo seeks could theoretically prevent Uber from even *identifying* and interacting with *any*
 24 Waymo component vendor if an employee knew that the vendor also supplied Waymo. Many of
 25 these vendors are companies with websites, public offerings, and relationships that are not
 26 exclusive to Waymo, and that make frequent appearances at public trade shows. (Chang Decl.
 27 Ex. 4, Willis Dep. 87:22–88:12.) Barring such contact would be potentially devastating to Uber’s
 28 legitimate efforts to compete, and flies in the face of the requirement that any injunction must be

1 “no more burdensome to the defendant than necessary to provide complete relief to the plaintiffs”
 2 and “tailored to remedy the specific harm alleged.”⁵⁷

3 Second, Waymo incorrectly assumes that Uber could easily continue developing
 4 self-driving cars by acquiring LiDAR technology from third-party vendors. Existing vendors of
 5 LiDAR technology cannot keep up with demand for the quantities needed for testing, much less
 6 for commercial use. (Boehmke Decl. ¶¶ 11, 15, 16.) In fact, the impetus for Defendants to
 7 develop an in-house customized LiDAR was, in part, due to the difficulty in obtaining LiDAR
 8 sensors in sufficient quantities from commercial sources. [REDACTED] Uber’s primary supplier for
 9 the cars currently on the road, cannot meet the demand for its LiDARs. (Haslim Decl. ¶ 21.) The
 10 fact that there is “no readily available substitute” also tilts the balance of hardships in Defendants’
 11 favor.⁵⁸

12 **V. THE PUBLIC INTEREST DISFAVORS AN INJUNCTION**

13 Waymo acknowledges—as it must—that the public has a strong interest in promoting
 14 “competition and consumer choice” in the development and creation of a self-driving car
 15 marketplace. (Mot. 25.) As this Court has held, the best way to promote that public interest is by
 16 encouraging fair and vigorous competition in the use of ideas in this developing industry.⁵⁹

17 Uber has been a visionary and a pioneer in the transportation industry, essentially creating
 18 the concept of ride-sharing, offering economic opportunities for hundreds of thousands of drivers,
 19 and pioneering other innovative solutions in transportation. In that vein, Uber is competing
 20 vigorously but fairly to eliminate the number one cause of car accidents—human error.
 21 Especially where there is no risk of an imminent commercialization or deployment of the
 22 disputed technology, the public interest weighs against any injunction.

23 The only public interest that Waymo argues would be furthered by a preliminary

25 ⁵⁷ *McCormack v. Hiedeman*, 694 F.3d 1004, 1019 (9th Cir. 2012).

26 ⁵⁸ *Advanced Rotorcraft Tech., Inc. v. L-3 Commc’ns Corp.*, No. C 06-06470 WHA, 2007 WL
 437682, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2007).

27 ⁵⁹ *Yamashita v. Wilbur-Ellis Co.*, No. C 06-01690 WHA, 2006 WL 1320470, at *8 (N.D. Cal.
 May 15, 2006); *Lear, Inc. v. Adkins*, 395 U.S. 653, 670 (1969) (“[T]he equities of the licensor do
 not weigh very heavily when they are balanced against the important public interest in permitting
 full and free competition in the use of ideas which are in reality a part of the public domain.”).

1 injunction is “vindicating both trade secret and patent rights.” (Mot. 24.) But Uber has not
2 impinged on Waymo’s trade secret and patent rights. Rather, Uber developed—and continues to
3 develop—its own technology without the use of any of Waymo’s trade secrets and without
4 infringing Waymo’s patents. (*Supra* at 3:23-6:28; 8:11-15:4.) Moreover, many of Waymo’s
5 claimed “trade secrets” are known in the prior art, have been publicly disclosed, or are dictated by
6 the laws of physics.⁶⁰ The public’s interest is not served by an injunction preventing infringement
7 that Waymo “has not shown has [occurred] or is likely to occur.”⁶¹

Moreover, as this Court has held, while there exists a public interest in protecting rights secured by valid patents, the public interest may be better served by purchasers “having access to competitive products, being able to determine which products better suit their needs, and receiving reduced prices due to the availability of competing products.”⁶² This is especially true here, where the overreaching scope of Waymo’s requested injunction would severely slow development of a competing LiDAR system, as it would even capture activity that builds on public material and prior art. (*Supra* at 10:25-11:10; 12:3-11; 14:6-18; 15:5-16:4; 23:3-24:9.)

Finally, California has a strong public policy in favor of employee mobility and free competition.⁶³ This is particularly important where talent and ingenuity is the primary resource that drives competition in the creation of a new industry. Waymo has presented no evidence that Mr. Levandowski—or anyone else at Uber—ever used the allegedly downloaded files. In the absence of such evidence, Waymo must argue that its technology for building autonomous cars might somehow be inevitably disclosed to Uber by virtue of talented individuals going to work there. But California has definitively rejected the “inevitable disclosure” doctrine.⁶⁴

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, Waymo’s Motion for a Preliminary Injunction should be denied.

⁶⁰ See declarations of Paul McManamon and Michael Lebby.

⁶¹ See declarations of Paul McMillan and Michael Clegg, *Sunbelt Rentals, Inc.*, 2014 WL 492364, at *11.

⁶² Yamashita, 2006 WL 1320470, at *8.

⁶³ *Edwards v. Arthur Andersen LLP*, 44 Cal. 4th 937, 946 (2008); CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 16600-16601 (recognizing California’s “settled legislative policy in favor of open competition and employee mobility”).

⁶⁴ *Whyte v. Schlage Lock Co.*, 101 Cal. App. 4th 1443, 1463 (2002) (“Lest there be any doubt about our holding, our rejection of the inevitable disclosure doctrine is complete.”).

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